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Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *MARKET-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 60, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1790. [Whole No. 164.]

Diſcourſes on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, ſua multitudo conſalutaverat.

THE Prince of *Conde* and the Admiral, irritated to ſee ſuppreſſed a party, upon whoſe number and forces they had founded all their hopes, and not being able to hinder the execution of the Edict, which all the parliaments and moſt of the inferior tribunals preſſed into execution with great ardor, imagined another expedient: it was to engage the miniſters of the Hugonots to demand a public conferrence, in preſence of the King, with the Catholic Prelates, upon the controverted points. This indirect method appeared to them proper to obtain inſenſibly, a liberty of conſcience. The Cardinal *de Tournon*, and ſeveral other Catholic Prelates, oppoſed this requeſt: they remonſtrated that it was uſeleſs to diſpute about religion, with people who were very obſtinate, and who perſiſted in a doctrine condemned by the church. That if they wiſhed to lay open their reaſons, they might addreſs themſelves to the council of Trent. The Cardinal of *Lorrain* was of opinion in favor of the conference; whether he flattered himſelf that he ſhould confound the Hugonots, by his irreſiſtable reaſoning, and convince thoſe whom he thought ſeduced, or whether, as thoſe who envied him gave out, by making an oſtentatious exhibition of his eloquence and erudition, he wiſhed ſtill further to increaſe his reputation and glory, in ſo celebrated an aſſembly: Whatever were his intentions, it is certain that by not oppoſing the demand of the Proteſtants, he draws into his ſentiment the prelates, who yielded to the ſolicitations of the King of Navarre. This Prince, who had long deſired to hear a diſpute in form, between the Catholics and Hugonots, to clear up his own doubts, ſupported with warmth the demand of the Proteſtants. They ſent therefore ſafe conducts to the miniſters refugees at Geneva, and aſſigned for the place of conference Poiſy, a little city, five leagues from Paris.

The King appeared at Poiſy, with all his court, accompanied by the Cardinals of *Bourbon*, of *Lorrain*, of *Tournon*, of *Armagnac*, and of *Guiſe*, who were to aſſiſt at the conference on the part of the Catholics. The moſt diſtinguiſhed Biſhops and Prelates, ſeveral Doctors of the Sorbonne, and other Theologians of the moſt celebrated univerſities of the kingdom, were preſent. There appeared on the ſide of the Hugonots, *Theodore Beza*, *Peter Martyr Vermilly*, *Francis de Saint Paul*, *John Raymond*, *John Virel*, with ſeveral others, who came from Geneva, or Germany. *Beza* explained his doctrines, with great pomp of eloquence; and the Cardinal of *Lorrain* anſwered him, with what he called proofs and authorities, drawn from the Scriptures and the fathers of the Church. The council judged proper to withdraw the young King, becauſe the tenderneſs of his age not permitting him to diſcern the truth, there was reaſon to fear, that he might be ſurprized by ſome dangerous opinion, contrary to the faith. After ſeveral debates, the aſſembly ſeparated without deciding any thing.

The Catholics gained only one advantage: The King of Navarre was not ſatisfied with the Hugonots, having obſerved ſome variations of their miniſters in the doctrines which they maintained. Some followed literally the ſentiments of *Calvin*; others inclined to the doctrine of *Luther*; theſe adhered to the profeſſion of faith of the Swiſs, thoſe to the confeſſion of *Augſbourg*. Shocked with this inconſiſtency, as he thought it, this weak Prince began to be diſguſted with the new opinions, and to attach himſelf to the Catholic religion. But the Hugonots drew from this conference all the fruit that they had promiſed themſelves. As ſoon as they came out of it, they boaſted highly that they had demonſtrated the truth of their belief, convinced the Catholic doctors, confounded the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, and obtained of the King permiſſion to preach their doctrine. In fact, of their own private authority, they began to aſſemble, wherever they pleaſed, to hold publickly their ſermons, with ſo great an affluence of people, and ſo great a concourſe of nobility, as well as others, that it was no longer poſſible to reſtrain them.

When the magiſtrates attempted to hinder their aſſemblies, or the Catholics attempted to chaſe them from the churches where they met, the Hugonots run to arms, and defended themſelves. The two parties attacked each other with fury, under the names of Hugonots and Papiſts. The whole kingdom was in a flame. The power of the magiſtrates loſt its energy; the people were in continual terror and alarms; the collection of the revenues was interrupted, and in the boſom of peace, an intestine and cruel war was ſeen to be inkindled. The Queen-mother and the King of Navarre, moved with theſe exceſſes, ſeeing that the ſeverity of the Edict of July, had only increaſed the diſorders, convoked another aſſembly of deputies from all the parliaments of the kingdom, to be informed by them, of the ſtate of each province, and to deliberate upon the moſt proper means of re-eſtabliſhing tranquillity. *The views of the miniſtry changing continually, as the intereſts of miniſters and the paſſions of the great varied; it was not aſtoniſhing, that after ſo many meaſures taken, abandoned, reaſſumed, affairs ſhould ſtilt remain in greater diſorder, and a more ſtrange confuſion.* It was indeed impoſſible that ſuch frequent variations ſhould reſtore good order, which an equal and uniform conduct could alone maintain. *(To be continued.)*

ERRATUM in our laſt: Before the laſt word in Davila, inſert the word "*both.*"

MR. BOWDOIN.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 11.

ON Saturday morning laſt, at one o'clock, *Death*, with inexorable hand, ſummoned to the world of ſpirits, (to the unſpeakable loſs of the public, and his friends), the very much reſpected, and highly revered character, the

Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.

Aged 64 years,

and yeſterday afternoon, his remains were reſpectfully interred in his family tomb, in this town,

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Independent Company of Cadets,
commanded by Col. BRADFORD,—with arms revers'd, and Drums muffled,
attended by a Band of Muſic.
The Officers of the Independent Companies,
The Officers of the Boſton Militia,
and of the Militia in the neighboring towns.
The Society of the Cincinnati, and Officers of the late American Army,
The Medical Society.
Governors and Officers of Harvard-College,
The Truſtees and Members of the Humane Society,
The Council and Members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
The gentlemen Clergy, of the town of Boſton,
and the neighboring towns.
The Phyſicians to the deceaſed.
The Rev. Mr. THACHER.

Pall ſupported by

Hon. Judge LOWELL, Rev. Preſid. WILLARD,
Hon. Mr. GILL, Hon. Mr. RUSSELL,
LIEUT. GOVERNOR, General LINCOLN.

CORPSE

The RELATIONS.
The Deacons and Committee of the Rev. Mr. Thacher's Church,
The High Sheriff of the County,
The Hon. Chief Juſtice JAY, and the Hon. Judge CUSHING,
Foreign Conſuls,
The Members of the Hon. Council, in town.
The Members of Congreſs, in town,
The Members of the Hon. Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives in town.
The Secretary and Treaſurer of the State,
The Selectmen and Overſeers of the town,
The Town-Clerk and Treaſurer,
The Marine Society,
The Gentlemen of the Inſurance Offices,
Friends and Acquaintance.

After the carriage of the deceaſed, followed his Excellency THE GOVERNOR, in his carriage.

And as great a collection of carriages of all kinds, as we ever recollect to have ſeen aſſembled on a ſimilar occaſion.

Captain JOHNSON's company of Artillery aſſembled upon the common, and diſcharged their pieces during the Proceſſion.

The ſtreets were crowded with mourning citizens:

Largely had Gov. BOWDOIN ſhared in the diſtinctions of the world. To the honor of Harvard College, he was educated at that Seminary of Learning; and ſo highly was he diſtinguiſhed for his ablities, that at a very early age he was elected a Repreſentative of the town of Boſton, in which office he was continued, until he was elected one of the Council of the then Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, where he ſerved with great reputation, until negatived by Governors BERNARD and GAGE, for his decided and able oppoſition to Britiſh meaſures. He took a diſtinguiſhed part in the revolution, having been Preſident of the Council of this State, for a number of years during the war; was Preſident of the Convention that formed the State Conſtitution, and ſince the revolution, he has been Governor of this Commonwealth. He died Preſident of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in this State; Preſident of the Humane Society; Doctor of Laws in the Univerſities of Cambridge and Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Dublin, and of the Society of Arts in Great Britain.

No trait in his character was perhaps more diſtinguiſhed, than his laſt, *his death*: Inſpired by religion, and upheld by the father of mercies, he endured a moſt painful ſickneſs, with the greateſt firmneſs and patience; and received the ſtroke of death, with a calmneſs, a reſignation, and compoſure, that marked *the truly great and good man.*——Thus has died, if not the pride, at leaſt one of the brighteſt ornaments of his country, and of human nature.

It muſt afford general ſatisfaction to the public at large, when it is known that the family of the Hon. Mr. *Bowdoin*, deceaſed, ſet an example worthy of general imitation, in conforming to the bye-laws of the town, reſpecting the wearing of mourning.

The Hon. Mr. *Bowdoin*, has, we hear, among other legacies, left handſome donations to the Univerſity at Cambridge; to the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and to the poor of the Rev. Mr. *Thacher's* Church.

ROME, (ITALY), Auguſt 7.

SOME Frenchmen are arreſted almoſt every day in this metropolis. The order extends to every rank, ſtrangers, prieſts, or hereticks; they are immediately conducted to the frontiers, and wiſhed a good voyage, after being firſt ſtrictly enjoyned to appear no more in the Pope's dominions.

BERLIN, (PRUSSIA), Auguſt 8.

Since the ſignature of the articles of pacification, the armies of General Uſedom and Henkel, have received orders to unite, for the formation of a body of 60,000 men, under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick.

That experienced leader marches into Ruſſia, immediately upon the Empreſs's declaration that ſhe will not accede to the propoſals for peace between her and the Porte.

His Majeſty gives up his claim to Dantzick and Thorne, to demonſtrate that the object of his arming was merely the eſtabliſhment of peace and the welfare of humanity, Buchareſt is to be the ſeat of negotiation.

M. *Belgin* goes as ambaſſador from Pruſſia to Conſtantinople.

LONDON, September 10—14.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FIRE AT MADRID.

This dreadful fire, that has been burning upwards of ten days, has nearly deſtroyed in Place Mayor, one of the handſomeſt ſquares of the capital, and the moſt filled with tradeſmen's ſhops a third part of it, with a row of houſes of an adjacent ſtreet, upwards of 80 in all, have already fallen a prey to the flames; which the public prayers, many ſoldiers and workmen, with a ſmall engine, and ſeveral ſquirts, have not been able to extinguiſh. The fire began at midnight: forthwith the miraculous image of St. Roch was uncovered and brought, in proceſſion, to the ſquare, but the conflagration, notwithſtanding the preſence of the Saint, and the fervent prayers of the multitude, did not rage with leſs violence. The holy ſacrament ſucceeded but with as little ſucceſs; the Duke of Medina Celithen ſubſtituted the ſacred image of our Saviour, belonging to the Capuchin's convent in his hotel. Theſe ſucceſſive pious efforts laſted more than ſix hours, during which time it was viſible that the workmen preferred prayers to exertions. The Dominicans have been reproached with having refuſed to bring forth our lady of Atocha, a Madonna, who never fails of ſucceſs. The fire, it is ſaid, was owing to a private gentleman's devotion, who kept, night and day, many lighted tapers before the ſhrine of a wonderful image.

Wedneſday evening the New Year was uſhered in by the Jews, with that ſolemnity which diſtinguiſhes that holiday from all others. The men appeared in their different Synagogues cloathed in ſhrouds; the women all in white; which caſt a very awful reflection on the ungodly among them; for it is preſumed, that on that feſtival the almighty ſits in judgment for poor ſinners; and on that account the Jews invoke angels, patriarchs, and deceaſed friends, to intercede for their iniquities.

After the conqueſt of Zettin, the Turks were conſtrained in their flight to abandon a great number of children; previous to which they faſtened round the necks of theſe little unfortunates, a note, on which was written as follows: "May the God of mercy inſpire with pity thoſe into whoſe hands this innocent child may fall. Praiſe and glory to thee, all-merciful God; Thou haſt formed man for life. Wherefore doſt thou ſuffer thy children to deſtroy each other?—Ah! miſerable orphans! Abandoned by the author of thy exiſtence—God alone can be thy guide and thy protector."

Our Northern neighbours puniſh with exemplary ſeverity a crime which is every day committed in this metropolis with impunity. The butchers blow up their meat to diſtend the ſkinny fibres, and give the meat the appearance of fatneſs.—Veal, in particular, is every day blown up with breath iſſuing from lungs infected, perhaps, with the worſt of all diſeaſes—but, in fact,

the breath of even a perſon in perfect health, is well known to be rank poiſon.

The Princes of France are now degraded to penſioners. This is perhaps as great a ſtride towards deſpotiſm as any Monarch of France at any one time ever made.

The Maeſtres de Camp, who have lately revolted at Nancy, in Lorrain, in point of number and appearance, form the fineſt regiment of cavalry in Europe.

The ſum for which the two lame ducks waddled out of the Alley this week, is ſaid to amount to near 30,000l. ſterling.

The ſituation of the riſing States of America is rather an alarming one ;—the arrearage of intereſt amounts to 13,000,000 of dollars ; the foreign and domeſtic debts form a total of 67,000,000 ; but the domeſtic debt is ſo far from being accurately eſtimated, that it is generally ſuppoſed to be 100,000,000 ; yet it has been propoſed to procure more loans by way of experiment.

A letter from Philadelphia has the following paragraph : " Our trade is rapidly increaſing, and particularly our China trade, which has met with the utmoſt ſucceſs. Two of our China veſſels have juſt arrived with valuable cargoes ; the demand for Indian goods is very conſiderable."

Philadelphia promiſes fairly to become a province of the firſt mercantile conſequence among the United States ; its merchants are the wealthieſt and its inhabitants the moſt numerous. Theſe advantages, added to thoſe of their ſituation, cannot fail to make and maintain them the firſt people of America.

A fact has lately been diſcovered that muſt infallibly ſtop, in ſome degree, the horrid carnage of ſparrows, and leſſen the number of thoſe important garden perſonages, called ſcare-crows ! A curious obſerver proves that ſparrows are more uſeful than deſtructive ; for a pair of thoſe birds, during the time they have their young to feed, deſtroy every week 3360 caterpillars. This calculation he founded upon actual obſervation ; he diſcovered that the two parents carried to the neſt 40 caterpillars in an hour. He then ſuppoſes (which is a moderate ſuppoſition) that the ſparrows enter the neſt twelve hours each day, which is a daily conſumption of 480 ; this multiplied by 7, gives 3360 of thoſe voracious peſts deſtroyed by only two birds.

Not long ſince a gentleman in Leiceſterſhire ſold a ram for three hundred guineas ! [*The price of a vote.*]

TIPPOO SAIB, agreeable to accounts from India, is buſily employed in carrying on offenſive operations againſt the Britiſh ſettlements in that quarter. His inveteracy againſt the Engliſh has always been great. The laſt letters from Madras, received in London, mention that vigorous preparations were making by the Engliſh to oppoſe his progreſs ; or, to uſe their expreſſion, " to ſtrike him on the moſt vital part, with all their combined force." *Tippoo* has thrown off his turban, and ſwore never again to wear it until the Travencore country was ſubdued.

An alliance matrimonial is on the tapis, between the Heir to the crown of Naples and the Archducheſs Amelia, daughter to the King of Hungary.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 7.

" The manner of doing buſineſs in this kingdom is now ſuch, eſpecially with Foreign Ambaſſadors, that no abſolute certainty of meaſures can be come at. *Mirabeau*, for the moment, does every thing ; but it is to be hoped, his power will not laſt. The doctrine of war is his ; the negociation with foreign miniſters is directed by him. The King has no more power than an infant. His miniſters are inſignificant. Every thing centers in the Aſſembly—and there half a dozen men govern abſolutely. Things are coming faſt to a criſis—which muſt end in a civil or foreign war. Perhaps this devoted country may experience the horrible conſequences of both.

" M. Necker was again ſeized a few days ago with a ſlight return of his complaint, which he generally feels when any freſh cauſe of grief ariſes. Notwithſtanding which, he was earneſtly preparing the memorial on the ſubject of *aſſignats** when a mob, raiſed to oppoſe a vote of thanks to the Marquis de Bouille, and to the *Garde Nationale* of Metz under his command, demanded aloud in the Thuilleries, not only the diſmiſſion, but alſo the heads of the Miniſters, and more violently that of M. de la Tour du Pin, and M. Necker.—Horſe and foot were inſtantly ready to protect them ; but the General thought it his duty at the ſame time to inſinuate, that he wiſhed they would abſent themſelves a few hours.

" Mr. Necker was in his cloſet. Several of his friends came out of breath from the Thuilleries, telling him he had not five minutes to loſe, for the mob were coming. At that moment an Aid du Camp of M. de la Fayette, came in, ſaying, " I beg, Sir, you will not be alarmed ; I have 600 men with me, and we will all die, before one hair of your head is touched." M. Necker no longer reſiſted, and ſaid, " Since it is ſo, I will go ; for were a ſingle bayonet to be uſed in my cauſe, I ſhould never be happy.

" The Aid-du-camp ſaid, That in expectation of this he had brought a coach—in which Mr. and Mrs. Necker, and the Aid-du-camp, having ſeated themſelves, they drove out of the hotel, unattended, to avoid being remarked. It was then nine o'clock in the evening. The aid-du-camp directed the coachman thro every ſtreet which he knew to be without danger. From that hour until three o'clock in the morning, that virtuous Miniſter wandered in the dark on the high roads, and acroſs the fields, in a hired coach with two horſes, attended by his faithful companion, and the aid-du-camp.

" At two o'clock, M. de la Fayette, who knew the road he had taken, ſent another aid-du-camp to him, to inform him that Paris was perfectly quiet, and to intreat his return.

" M. Necker re-entered the gates at three o'clock, and the ſame morning he ſent his reſignation to the King, and wrote a letter to the Aſſembly.

" M. de la Tour du Pin, Miniſter of War, ſpent alſo the beſt part of the night out of his houſe.

" I have ſome idea that this late tumult is, in part, owing to the planners of the immenſe emiſſion of Aſſignats, who dread M. Necker's oppoſition, and ſeek this method to force him out."

Authentic particulars of the dreadful affair at Nancy, from M. Bouille's Letters to the National Aſſembly, dated Nancy, Sept. 1.

Since my entrance into this city I have not had a moment to ſpare, to ſend a regular account of my conduct, and of the preſent ſtate of things here. On the 31ſt, I aſſembled the troops deſtined to the quell the rebeliion of the three regiments of Nancy. I read to them the Decree of the National Aſſembly ; and from their manner I ſaw I might depend on their diſpoſition and order to execute the decree.

At ten o'clock, on the road from Pont a Mouſſon to Nancy, I was met by a deputation from the Municipality and the garriſon of Nancy. My anſwer was poſitive, that the garriſon muſt quit the city, and Meſſrs. DENOUE and MALSEIGNE muſt be ſet at liberty. I continued my march, and at two o'clock in the afternoon I arrived within a league and a half of the city.

Here I was again met by deputies, to whom I repeated the conditions, and added beſides, that they muſt deliver to me four of the moſt culpable of each regiment, whom I ſhould ſend to the National Aſſembly. A delay of one hour was deſired. I granted it : at four o'clock I approached the city ; I made my troops halt at 30 yards from the walls.

A deputation from the Municipality, and from the King's regiment informed me, that the ſoldiers were departing according to my orders. I ran to my advanced guard to prevent an action. While the ſoldiers were going out of the other gates, one only was guarded by ſoldiers from each of the three regiments. I marched to the gate with my vanguard ; I ſummoned the gate to be ſurrendered ; I was anſwered by the diſcharge of cannon and muſketry. The National Guard returned the fire, burſt open the gate, and it was no longer poſſible to ſtop my men ; they killed all that encountered them.

When arrived at the Great Square, I formed my troops in order of battle. They fired on us from the windows. I immediately advanced, through different ſtreets, to the Arſenal, and the quarters of the regiments. Here a furious combat commenced—which laſted three hours. I had not more than 2400 regulars, and 6 or 700 National Guards ; and we were attacked by 10,000 ; for the inſurgents were joined by the lower part of the inhabitants.

At ſeven o'clock, the Swiſs regiment of Chateauxvieux, being part cut to pieces, and part taken priſoners, the regiment of Meſtre-de camp being fled out of the city, the Kings regiment ſent to me, that they would ſurrender. I ordered them to march out of the city to their deſtineded quarters and then I repaired to the Townhouſe.

To-day order is entirely re-eſtabliſhed, and the citizens are ſatisfied. We have loſt a great many men ; I cannot at preſent exactly ſpecify the number of the dead, but I believe they amount to at leaſt three hundred.

Monſ. *Malſeigne* has rejoined the ſcarabineers, who have returned to their duty, and have delivered up twenty of the ring-leaders of the inſurrection.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

M. VIELLARD, from the Commitee of Reports, gave an account of ſome horrid exceſſes lately committed in the city of Montaubon. The people of this city being heated and inflamed by the ſeditious writings that have been induſtriouſly diſperſed by *the clergy* and *the enemies of liberty*, collected in great bodies, and reſiſted the Municipal officers in the exerciſe of their duty, committed the greateſt cruelties upon *the Proteſtants*, and had killed numbers of theſe unfortunate people. Five of the officers of the National guard were alſo killed by these wretched fanatics. In ſhort, the city of Montaubon was one ſcene of blood. The Aſſembly, after ſome debate on this ſubject paſſed the following decree : " The National Aſſembly being informed of the troubles which prevail in the city of Montaubon, and from a conviction that it is their duty to delay no time in gaining light into the horrid exceſſes that have been there comitted, decree, that the Preſident wait immediately on the King, and entreat him to take the neceſſary ſteps for reſtoring tranquility to the city, to give orders for all the citizens to wear the national cockade, and that all Proteſtants and others, not of the Catholic faith, be put under the protection of the laws ; and alſo decree, that he will inſtantly take the moſt expeditious and efficacious meaſures that juſtice may be done upon thoſe, who, either by neglect in their ſeveral duties, or by ſeditious combination, have excited and fomented the troubles of that city.

The maſſacre of the Proteſtants at Montaubon was occaſioned by that intolerant rage which the Clergy of all nations, and of all times, have been ſo profligate as to excite in the boſoms of the ignorant. The Biſhop of Montaubon was wicked enough to collect the people, and chiefly the women—and from the churches of his dioceſe the female furies, warmed to enthuſiaſm by the horrid doctrines of the Prieſts, and their rage being ſanctioned by Maſſes, were ſent forth in all directions, ſpreading murder and bloodſhed, for the ſake of preſerving their holy religion.

A letter was next read from a great number of Friars, of the aboliſhed Benedictine Order, complaining bitterly of *the tyranny of their ſuperiors*, in refuſing to abſolve them of the oaths of ſuperſtition and bigotry ; and another from the Jews of Paris, craving the deciſion of the Aſſembly on their fate ; both of which were remitted to the committee of reports.

LONDON.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared WAR againſt Spain, on which account three regiments have been embarked at Cadiz to defend the Spaniſh coaſts moſt likely to be attacked by theſe Barbarians.

No Meſſenger has yet arrived from Madrid, though hourly expected.

The univerſal converſation this day upon 'Change is in favor of a general peace in Europe. Numbers of people complain at the myſterious behaviour of Government upon the occaſion, though, perhaps, it may be wholly unavoidable. Truth, however, muſt come out, ſoon or late—a Gazette account of further Negociations may be at no great diſtance.

The number of killed and wounded on both ſides, in the late mutiny, at Nancy, is ſtated, in a private letter, received by yeſterday's mail, at upwards of 1600.

The rapid growth of the ſalmon may not be generally known : A gentleman of credit at Warrington, caught one on the 7th Feb. which weighed ſeven pounds and three quarters : He marked it on the back, fin and tail, with ſciſſars, and then turned it into the river. It was taken on the 17th day of the following month, and then it weighed ſeventeen pounds and an half.

ELECTION DINNER.

In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Oliver Wilkie was choſen Member of Parliament for the city of Briſtol ; and, as he was a gentleman of extenſive benevolence, he gave ſo ſumptuous an entertainment at his election, that a maiden Aunt of Sir Oliver gave 10,000l. from him and the family, becauſe ſhe conſidered him as too prodigal.

What reaſon the good old lady had to think ſo, will appear from the following bill of fare at this *grand dinner !*

FIRST COURSE.

	s.	d.
Calves Feet Soup at the upper End	0	1
At the bottom of the table, roaſt Rabbit	0	2
At Sir Oliver's right hand, ſtewed Cockles	0	1
At his left ſide, poached Eggs with Hop Tops	0	1¼
Oppoſite ſide, boiled Muſhrooms	0	0
Middle black Caps	0	0½

SECOND COURSE.

Diſh of Fiſh at the upper end (fried Sprats)	0	1½
At the bottom, Tripe ragoued in its own liquor	0	1½
Next to Sir Oliver's right hand, Rice Fritters	0	0¼
Oppoſite, Eggs alamode	0	1½
Ditto, to the right, Oyſters on ſhells	0	1
Left ſide, Radiſhes	0	0½
Middle, black Caps as above	0	0½
Butter allowed for cooking, half lb.	0	1½
Salt and Pepper	0	1¼
Two bottles of Ginger Wine drank at and after dinner	0	2½
Toaſt and Water	0	0¼
Ordered to four waiters in white waiſtcoats	0	1
Bread and ſmall Beer, what you pleaſe	0	0
	1	7¾

Ram, at Briſtol, June 4, 1562.

Received then of Mr. Cuthbert Cowledge, Steward to Sir Oliver Wilkie, one ſhilling and ſeven pence half-penny (he deducting a farthing for prompt payment) being a full conſideration for Sir Oliver Wilkie's election dinner, and received, in full, by me, R. K.

* Aſſignants are a ſort of paper money, like bank-bills. Monſ. Mirabeau propoſed to iſſue to the amount of two millions ſterling, in this manner, and when the eſtates of the Clergy were to be ſold thoſe aſſignats were to be accepted as caſh.

EXTRACTS.

SEPARATE wooden types were invented by *Laurentius Coſter*, at Harleim, in 1430: Cut metal types by *Geinsfleich*, or rather by his brother *Gutenberg*, aſſiſted by the liberality of *John Fuſt*, or *Fauſtus*, at Mentz, in 1444. With theſe types, the earlieſt edition of the bible was printed in 1450. The art of caſting types in matrices was invented by *Peter Schoeffer*, the ſon-in-law of Fauſtus, in 1452. The firſt edition of TULLY's Offices, printed by *Fuſt and Schoeffer*, is dated 1465. About that time printing began to ſpread itſelf with great rapidity thro the principal cities of Europe.

KING JAMES the Iſt. wrote a Treatiſe on the HEINOUS SIN of uſing Tobacco, entitled—"*A counterblaſte to Tobacco.*"—The royal pedant repreſents thoſe, who uſe tobacco, as guilty of "great vanitie and uncleanneſſe—of ſinful and ſhameful luſt;" and concludes his invective in theſe terms: "It is a cuſtom loathſome to the eye—hateful to the noſe—harmfull to the brain—dangerous to the lungs—and in the black ſtinking fume thereof, neareſt reſembling the horrible ſtygian ſmoake of the pit that is bottomleſſe."

King James's Works, p. 222.

COMMON FAME—

Amuſes people with what does not concern them, and her reports are generally void of foundation; ſhe marries and buries numbers, without even their permiſſion or knowledge; raiſes vaſt armies and equips mighty fleets without a ſingle farthing of expence to the potentate for whoſe ſervice they are intended; fights bloody battles, and leaves thouſands ſlain on the field, who are nevertheleſs in good health; takes and lays in aſhes, cities and provinces that never exiſted: All theſe things, and many others of a like nature, ſhe is doing continnally. If you believe her ſhe will perſuade you that you are entirely ignorant of your own concerns; and your neighbors are by her made acquainted that you do, and intend doing, what you yourſelf never had either intention or power to accompliſh——this is COMMON FAME.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR, Oct. 5.

Thurſday laſt, three female Eboe Slaves belonging to Fonthill eſtate in this pariſh, threw themſelves into the ſea, determined to put a period to their exiſtence; and in a few hours after were diſcovered floating on the ocean, by ſome of the eſtate's negroes that had been fiſhing.

Saturday come on an action of defamation, wherein Mr. —— Campbell was the complainant, and Mr. —— Sandilande the defendant. It appeared the plaintiff was ſervant upon the property, at the rate of 70l. pr. ann. the defendant having ſlain, or cauſed to be ſlain, a beaſt, the property of the plaintiff's employer—he was proſecuted, and damages awarded: Mr. Campbell being the material evidence.

This irritated the defendant—upon which he made uſe of very unwarrantable expreſſions, on repeated occaſions, and at long intervals of time.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 400l. as a caution to thoſe whoſe paſſions carry them beyond the bounds of reaſon—and to ſuch of the rich, as conceive they can inſult with impunity the poor.

Same day came on a cauſe, King verſus Stupart, for a default in not ſailing before the double peminm took place, from which circumſtance the plaintiff could not recover his inſurance, and the veſſel was loſt. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

S A L E M, November 9.

A GENERAL PEACE.

In the North of Europe has followed the treaty between the Kings of Pruſſia and Hungary—as we are informed by Capt. RICHARD DERBY, who arrived here on Saturday, in 60 days from Gottenburg.—The terms of peace were not particularly known at Gottenburg when he came away, but a meſſage from his Swediſh Majeſty purported that they were honorable and ſatisfactory to him, beyond his expectations. The treaty was concluded in Finland. His Majeſty arrived at Stockholm about the firſt of September. The troops at Gottenburg were diſbanded. The merchants were ſending off their veſſels as uſual in time of peace.

A ſhort time before Capt. Derby ſailed, a Swediſh 50 gun ſhip, going from Marſtrand to Gottenburg, ſprung a leak, and went down very ſuddenly, by which above 400 lives were loſt—about 40 only were ſaved.

B O S T O N, Nov. 9.

GOV. BOWDOIN.

If native genius, embelliſhed with all the ornaments of polite learning—if deep reſearches into the nature and principles of philoſophy, and of the arts and ſciences in general—if a profound knowledge of government, and the politics of his country—if the love and eſteem of his fellow-citizens, and of the Literati of the world, from an extenſive reputation—if the prayers of the poor and needy, to whom he beſtowed, with a ſilent, but liberal hand—if the tears of his relation and houſhold—if the ardent wiſhes of his particular friends, and of all who knew him—if in fine, an unaffected piety and religion, added to the moſt exemplary morality, from earlieſt youth, could have emancipated from the grave any character, this truly dignified one would have never taſted DEATH: But "it is appointed for all men once to die."

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States was to leave Mount Vernon, his ſeat in Virginia, on Monday laſt, on his return to the ſeat of government.

On Friday laſt the Hon. JOHN LANGDON, Senator of the United States from New Hampſhire, with his lady and daughter, arrived here from Portſmouth.

On Saturday arrived in town from Virginia, The Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State; and the Hon. JAMES MADISON, one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs from that State.

The Hon. NICHOLAS GILMAN, member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, is alſo arrived in town from New-Hampſhire, via Newport, R. Iſland.

The life of JOHN ELWES is comprized in the following ſentence, *an exemplification of the power of avarice.*

The enſuing ſeſſion of Congreſs will be highly intereſting to the United States. The objects which will arreſt the attention of the auguſt national legiſlature, are of the greateſt magnitude. Altho much has been done—yet much remains to be effected; but the general approbation with which the proceedings of government have been received—the harmony and good underſtanding which pervade the States under its auſpices—and the encreaſing advantages which the people realize from the laws of the Union, will animate our civil fathers in the proſecution of their duty—for the higheſt teſtimony of public merit, is the ſucceſs of public meaſures.

Among many other important ſubjects of legiſlative deliberation and deciſion, which will probably come before Congreſs, are the eſtabliſhment of a *national mint*, and a *national bank*—*uniformity of weights and meaſures*—the *poſt-office*, and *poſt-roads*—*ways* and *means* to pay the intereſt on that part of the national debt which was left unprovided for the laſt ſeſſion—*the organization of the militia*—with a variety of incidental buſineſs, intereſting to particular ſtates, corporations, and individuals, to which the general government alone can pay a competent attention.

The citizens of New-York are making the moſt ſpirited and meritorious exertions to eſtabliſh a *Public Diſpenſary* in that city—and from all appearances there is no doubt but their humane efforts will be crowned with deſerved ſucceſs.

Says a correſpondent, one would ſuppoſe, from the accounts publiſhed of the lands on the Miſſiſippi, and adjacent to the Natchez, that the veritable ſpot where the garden of Eden *was* ſituated, has at length been diſcovered: A plant of tobacco when cured, raiſed in that country, will "*weigh a pound*"—and the produce of the land is "from 100 *to* 135 buſhels of corn per acre"—"battalions of cavalry, artillery and infantry" are raiſed there, *in a month*—merely as a *defenſive and protectionary* guard; but for *offenſive* operations, the men are as the ſtars for multitude: "*Five hundred families*" is a mere handful among the many millions of emigrants that are daily flocking to this land of promiſe! And as to any dread of Indians, the thouſands of fighting men, which will be on the ground by Chriſtmas, will ſet the tawnies a ſcouting, from the St. Lawrance to the Miſſiſippi—nor will a murdering dog of them ſtop, or look back, till they reach the Paciſic Ocean!——But after all—a wilderneſs is a wilderneſs—and if in the cultivated parts of the United States, it is the lot of the maſs of the people to get their bread by the ſweat of their brow, it will be found that the curſe is not diminiſhed, by encountering nature in her moſt rugged form—ſurrounded by the terrors of the ſcalping-knife.

"The navigation of the ancient Romans was chiefly confined to the Mediterranean." What an idea does this convey of the difference between thoſe conquerors of the world, and the infant empire of theſe riſing States. Our navigators have long been familiar with the polar regions of the South, where they have plowed the ocean in ſearch of the monſters of the deep—and lately they have thrown a girdle round the globe in exploring the extremities of the North. Since the peace, our *cock-boats*, compared to the ſhips of Britain, have traverſed the ſouthern and eaſtern ſeas, and returned in ſafety with the rich products of Aſia—ſo that a voyage to China is now a more common enterprize, than one to Great-Britain was, forty years ago.

"There is no real uſe in riches, except in the diſtribution." Many perſons poſſeſs very large ſums in ſolid coin, which has not been in circulation for many years: Such gold may as well be in the bottom of the ſea; it cannot be called a misfortune therefore, when the prodigal heirs of miſers enter on the enjoyment of their wealth—for this only diſtributes that, which was before a cruel monopoly of the bleſſings of providence.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Brig New-Succeſs, Throckmorton, London and Grenada, 13 weeks.
Sloop Harriot, Kirby, Wilmington, (N. C.) 13 days.
Induſtry, Sweting. St. Martins, 21.
Schooner Dart, Brice, Jamaica, 37.
Sally, Howland, Bedford, 12.

Poſtſcript.

BY THE MAIL ARRIVED LAST EVENING.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.

THE preſs for ſeamen continues in moſt of the Britiſh ports; and uncertainty reſts on the events of Peace or War with Spain. Accounts from Gibraltar mention ſome recent encroachments upon the neutral ground before that fortreſs.

The Duke of Cumberland, brother to the King of England, died the 18th Sept. after a long illneſs; he was in his 47th year; and has left no iſſue.

The eſtimate of the loſs by the late fire at Madrid, is reported to be *Five Millions Sterling*.

The grand fleet under Lord HOWE arrived at Spithead the 14th September.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt Spain.—— Another meſſenger was hourly expected from Spain; matters not being yet ſettled.

The number of killed and wounded on both ſides in the late mutiny at Nancy, in France, is ſtated to be upwards of 1600.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, exaſperated againſt the Engliſh, has concluded a haſty alliance with Sweden, in order, it is ſaid, to hurt the former, by aiding the Spaniards.

A new league is ſaid to be on the tapis between Ruſſia, Spain and France—as a counterbalance to the alliance between England, Pruſſia and Holland.

The Auſtrian army was on its march to Brabant.

The National Guards of France, alarmed by the inflammatory publications which abound in that country, were on their march to the frontiers of the kingdom, to prevent any inroads of the Auſtrians; tho it does not appear that LEOPOLD has any deſign of interfering in the affairs of France.

The Auſtrian army, deſtined to the low countries, amounted to 49,417 men.

Recent accounts from Germany muſt afford ſome very intereſting particulars reſpecting the coronation and inauguration of the Emperor; the ſtate of affairs in the low countries; the progreſs of liberty in Hungary, and in the heart of the Empire: for the laſt accounts from Vienna ſtate that great uneaſineſs prevailed in that city on account of the peace made by the King of Pruſſia, between Auſtria and the Turks; the people appeared hoſtile to any coercive meaſures being adopted againſt the Brabanters.

Great Britain has guaranteed the duties of the ſound, to Denmark: Theſe duties amount to 200,000l. a year.

The affairs of Hungary are in a critical ſituation, and ſeriouſly menace the tranquility of Europe.

The Engliſh papers inform of further naval armaments: A large fleet is ordered to be got ready immediately: Its deſtination is conjectured to be the Weſt-Indies.

Accounts from Martinico inform, thrt every thing is in confuſion at that iſland: Every veſſel which arrives from the States have guards put on board. Guadaloupe is almoſt deſerted; the men being gone as volunteers to Martinique.

The celebrated Mr. BRUCE, whoſe travels into Abyſſinia have lately been publiſhed, gives an account of the ſources of the Nile, which never had been before traced by any traveller, nor was the world in poſſeſſion of any ſatisfactory account of its origin. It may however be obſerved, that his diſcoveries confirm the conjectures of ſome former travellers, who had ſuppoſed that the head of that famous river, like that of moſt others, terminated in inconſiderable ſprings and rivulets.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

RICHMOND, *(Virg.)* November 17.

Extract from the Journal of the Houſe of Delegates.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee, That an act of the United States, intitled, "*An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States,*" ſo far as the ſame pledges the faith of the United States, and appropriates funds for the payment of certain debts due by the ſeveral ſtates in the union, will in its operation be highly injurious to thoſe ſtates, which have by perſevering and ſtrenuous exertions, redeemed a conſiderable proportion of the debt incurred by them, during the late war, and will particularly produce great injury to this ſtate; becauſe a large portion of the debt then contracted by this Commonwealth, having been already redeemed by the collection of heavy taxes levied on its citizens, and meaſures having been taken for the gradual payment of the balance, ſo as to afford the moſt certain proſpect of extinguiſhing the whole at a period not very diſtant: the Commonwealth will, by the operation of the aforeſaid act, be involved for the payment of debts contracted by other ſtates, which either have not paid any part thereof themſelves, or have reduced them but in a ſmall proportion compared with the payments made by this ſtate, by means whereof a heavy debt will be intailed on this ſtate, which never can be extinguiſhed by all its efforts, whilſt any part of the debts contracted by any ſtate in the American union, and ſo aſſumed ſhall remain unpaid.

N E W-Y O R K, November 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena (via London) June 24.

"An American Whaler from the South Seas, bound to Philadelphia, put in here in diſtreſs on the 21ſt inſt. having met with a ſevere gale in lat. 38. 6. S. Long. 5°. 7. E. She has been very ſucceſsful, having 190 tons of ſpermaceti oil. On her paſſage ſhe fell in with a veſſel from Botany-Bay bound to London, which was in diſtreſs for want of proviſions. The American would have relieved her wants, but found it impoſſible, from the extreme badneſs of the weather, which prevented the poſſibility of a boat being hoiſted out; and they ſoon after parted with her in a violent gale. They previouſly learnt, however, that at the time of her leaving it the ſettlement at Botany-Bay was almoſt in the laſt ſtage of human diſtreſs; that the officers and ſoldiers would not do any kind of duty, their times being out; that the government intended to embark for England the firſt opportunity, and leave the convicts to their fate, moſt of whom (that had been tranſported for life) had petitioned to be ſent home and hanged, by the firſt opportunity, rather than remain in that wretched country, where with their utmoſt endeavors, they had only yet been able to raiſe 20 acres of wheat, which had been their whole dependence for ſome time paſt, and a few fiſh, but not a ſufficiency for every body. The felons whoſe times had expired, were very mutinous for going home, and every body was ſick of the expedition."

ANNAPOLIS, November 18.

"Died, in this city, early in the morning of the 16th inſt. in the 67th year of his age, the honorable DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, Eſquire, a man ſo well known and diſtinguiſhed by his country, that an eulogium on his character is altogether unneceſſary.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 20.

The Hon. JOHN VINING is re-elected a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for this State.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	——14ſ. pr. £.	or 70	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7ſ3——7ſ4.	or 36⅔	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	6ſ3.	33	do,
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	12ſ6—12ſ8.	63¼	do.
Indents	7ſ3——7ſ4.	36⅔	do.
State debts	8ſ2.——8ſ3.	41¼	do.

ODE,

ON THE FOURTH JULY, 1790.

I.

IN the regions of bliſs where the majeſty reigns,
Ten thouſand bright Seraphim ſhone,
Wing'd for flight, they all ſtand, harps of gold in each hand,
When a voice iſſu'd mild from the throne.

II.

Ye pow'rs and dominions, bright guardians of realms
Whoſe ſway Europe's ſons have rever'd;
Eaſtern monarchs no more, your aid ſhall implore,
To the Weſt all your cares be transfer'd.

III.

That Vine which from *Egypt* to *Canaan* I brought,
With an out-ſtretch'd, omnipotent, arm;
In *America*'s ſoil, from *Britania*'s bleak iſle,
Shall flouriſh—and brave ev'ry ſtorm.

IV.

In vain perſecution her wheel ſhall prepare,
The tyrant his ſcourge litt on high,
The wheel ſhall be broke, the ſcourge and the yoke,
All ſhattered in pieces ſhall lie.

V.

To accompliſh my pleaſure, a hero I'll raiſe,
Unrival'd in counſel and might;
Like the *prophet* of old, wiſe, patient and bold,
Reſiſtleſs as *Joſhua* in fight.

VI.

See the plains of *Columbia*, with banners o'erſpread,
Hark, the roar of the battle's begun,
Like a ſon of the ſkies, when proud rebels ariſe,
He drives the dire hurricane on.

VII.

Him terrors, nor treaſons nor dangers ſhall daunt,
'Till his country from bondage reſtor'd;
Independent and free, all her greatneſs ſhall ſee
Due alone to his conquering ſword.

VIII.

When the thunder is o'er, and fair peace ſpreads her wing,
The Chief ſtill refulgent ſhall beam,
Preſiding at helm, framing laws for the realm,
In *Peace* as in *War* ſtill ſupreme.

IX.

Then the bright golden age ſhall triumphant return,
Millenium's new paradiſe bloom;
While from earth's diſtant end, their high ſtate to attend,
All nations with tranſport ſhall come.

X.

Hail, *America*, hail! the glory of lands!
To thee ſuch high honours are given!
Thy ſtars ſtill ſhall blaze, 'till the moon veil her rays,
And the ſun loſe his path-way in Heaven.

AN AUTHENTIC STATEMENT OF

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE,

From the 1ſt to the 12th of Sept. 1790.

THE great difficulties under which the National Aſſembly labours, ſeem rather to encreaſe its energy than to depreſs its courage. The laſt, and one of the moſt important parts of the conſtitution, is completed; the *chambers of vacation* are no more; they were the laſt remnants of the parliaments; they are replaced by juſtices of the peace, diſtrict and department judges.

The finances being now the immediate object of national concern, a conciſe ſtatement has been laid before the houſe, by Mr. *Monteſquiou*, member of the committee of finance. This is too important not to intereſt an American reader.

"Mr. *Monteſquiou* carries the actual amount of public contributions to 497 millions, which however, will not be ſufficient for the expenditure: this will require an addition of 55 millions.

"He divides the public debt into two parts; the ancient debt of the kingdom, and the debt lately contracted by the nation.

"1. As to the ancient debt, its reimburſement is not due, as it conſiſts principally in annuities; therefore proviſion is only to be made for the payment of theſe annuities.

"2. The debt lately contracted is of a different nature, becauſe the capital is immediately to be paid. This debt comprehends the aſſumption of the debt of the clergy, the reimburſement of all officers of the ancient parliaments and of finance, anticipations, debt of the king and queen's houſhold, public loans in Holland and Genoa, and other loans. All theſe objects amount to the ſum of 1900 millions.

"To pay the intereſt of theſe 1900 millions it would be neceſſary to raiſe the public revenue from 497 millions to 521, independent of the deficit of 55 millions above mentioned, and independent of the annual expence of public worſhip now payable by the nation. To provide for this extraordinary debt, the nation has acquired a fund of 2400 millions in domains and church lands, which properly applied are more than ſufficient to ſatisfy its creditors, or rather to pay the expence of this great revolution.

"The committee ſubmits to the wiſdom of the Aſſembly three different ways to complete this payment:

"1. By certificates bearing an intereſt 5 per cent. to be received in payment for domain and church land.

"2. By *aſſignats* upon the ſaid land, bearing no intereſt.

"3. By delivering certificates for half the ſum due, and aſſignats for the other half."

This plan preſented towards the end of Auguſt, was ſtrongly ſupported by Mr. *Mirabeau*, who inſiſted upon the immediate emiſſion of 2000 millions of aſſignats, receivable in all payments, as they actually repreſented the domain and church land. This meaſure, ſaid he, would effectually convert the enemies of the conſtitution, as by the emiſſion of ſo large a ſum their fortune would undoubtedly depend on the ſupport of the national decrees.—The Aſſembly having adjourned this important queſtion to the 17th of September, the public have had time to conſider it with attention. Mr. *Mirabeau's* opinion has been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Bourdeaux, who addreſſed the national Aſſembly on the ſubject.—Many adverſaries appear on the other ſide, amongſt whom Mr. *Necker* is the moſt eminent, ſhewing, in a particular memoir to the Aſſembly, how much commerce, agriculture and adminiſtration would be injured by this immenſe emiſſion of paper-money. Mr. Dupont ſupports the ſame opinion in a pamphlet, and the city of Rouen in an addreſs to the National Aſſembly. The latter propoſes the firſt alternative of the committee as the moſt eligible, viz. to pay in certificates, bearing an intereſt of 5 per cent.

Mr. Necker's reaſons againſt the emiſſion of 2000 millions of aſſignats are indeed ſtrong and weighty; but it may be aſked what right this miniſter had to interfere in the deliberations of the Legiſlature? Beſides, Mr. Necker only diſapproves the plan, but he does not propoſe a better one. Bourdeaux and Rouen have openly declared themſelves for and againſt the emiſſion of aſſignats; the public are almoſt equally divided, and the deciſion of the Aſſembly, whoſe debates on the ſubject are to begin the 17th, uncertain.

The enormous debt of 1900 millions, incurred by the Aſſembly, will not appear ſo exorbitant, when we conſider that common juſtice required that the nation ſhould aſſume the debt of the clergy and royal family, provide for the ſubſiſtence of biſhops and monks, refund the capital formerly paid for judiciary and finance offices, and make up the loſſes of the royal treaſury ſuſtained by the irregularity of contributions. We have ſeen that the *means* to provide for theſe objects will be eaſy, but the moſt eligible *mode* muſt be left to the wiſdom and enquiry of the National Aſſembly.

The moderation and circumſpection of this great body, has been lately evidenced in the delicate queſtion on the ceſſion of Avignon. Mr. Tronchet, making a report on this ſubject, obſerved that the Pope being in poſſeſſion of Avignon ſince 1348, his rights were as reſpectable as any rights of property; that the citizens of a particular diſtrict had not the faculty of *giving* themſelves to another power without the conſent of the whole community to which they belong; that therefore Avignon could not be accepted by France, unleſs all the States of the Pope had collectively conſented to this ſurrender, and that even in that caſe the negociations ſhould originate between the *King* and Pope, and not between the Aſſembly of France and the people of Avignon. The majority of the Aſſembly ſeemed to approve this report, but deferred the ultimate deciſion to another day.

M. *de la Tour du Pin*, miniſter of the war department, has informed the Aſſembly, that altho' the king had not the leaſt ſuſpicion with reſpect to the intentions of the King of Hungary, ſtill the great bodies of troops marching towards Brabant rendered it neceſſary to quiet the minds of the people on the frontiers, by reinforcing them with ſeveral regiments. This letter was referred to the military committee. The armaments at Breſt, Rochefort and Toulon, are carried on with the greateſt diſpatch.

According to a decree of the National Aſſembly, all parliamentary functions of the *chambers of vacation* were to ceaſe the 30th of Sept. in the provinces, and the 15th October at Paris. About that time the new juſtices and diſtrict judges were to be choſen by the ſame electors who have the appointment of diſtrict aſſemblies. The ſame electors were likewiſe to elect biſhops and curates. Thus we have ſeen, in the courſe of one year, a complete regeneration of an immenſe empire; twelve large provinces divided into 85 departments, each department into diſtricts, each diſtrict into pariſhes; a progreſſive repreſentation from the ſmalleſt village to the whole empire; a large body of nobles levelled with the citizens; ſome hundred thouſand monks reſtored to the community; hereditary judges replaced by elected juſtices; the road to honor and preferments opened to all ranks, to all religions; a domineering ſoldiery taught to obey the civil magiſtrate. Whatever may be the defects of individual members of the National Aſſembly, we are at a loſs to find in hiſtory a body of men, who have diſplayed more courage, more firmneſs, more wiſdom, and who in a ſhorter ſpace of time have done greater things than the Aſſembly of France.

Candour obliges us to ſay, however, that notwithſtanding the great preſeverance and aſſiduity of the national Aſſembly, the country is far from being in a ſtate of tranquillity. The enemies of liberty are too numerous and too daring not to excite commotions, which though diſtreſſing for the immediate ſufferers, are far from being prejudicial to that ſyſtem which they wiſh to deſtroy. From the beginning of the revolution to this day, every attempt of the oppoſite party has been not only unſucceſsful but ruinous for them. While we deplore their blindneſs, we ſincerely wiſh that they may not wound the feelings of a patriotic and virtuous King, by their pretended counter-revolution; ſuch an attempt would ruin for ever an ancient and reſpectable nobility, which is ſtill dear to their country, tho' they are deprived of the empty ſound of titles, which like the names of Peter and John, have of late ſeldom conveyed a higher opinion of the man to the ear of a Frenchman. *Families* are and will be always reſpected, if, by an imprudent exertion, they do not forfeit the affection of their countrymen. We acknowledge that they may bring on a civil war, a war which muſt annihilate them, but we deny the practicability of a counter revolution. Separate attempts indeed are made in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, but they always terminate in the deſtruction of the ring leaders. The moſt remarkable is the late commotion of Nancy, where the Swiſs regiment of Chateauvieux miſled by falſe inſinuations, had taken arms againſt the commander, Marquis *de Bouille*, a man diſtinguiſhed by his conduct in the Weſt-Indies, during the late war. Supported by ſome citizens, the rebellious regiment actually attempted to defend the city againſt the approaching militia, commanded by M. *de Bouille*, who had given previous notice of his expedition to the National Aſſembly. The militia having forced one of the gates, a great ſlaughter enſued, in which about 300 men were killed on both ſides: but M. *de Bouille* proving ultimately victorious, the priſoners were committed to a court martial of their countrymen [the Swiſs] who condemned every ſeventh man to be hanged, and 64 of the reſt to the galleys. During the conflict an officer of the Kings regiment, perceiving that the Swiſs intended to fire a cannon on the militia, placed himſelf before the mouth of the cannon, devoting himſelf to a glorious death to ſave his fellow citizens. The conduct of Mr. *Bouille*, was highly approved of by the King and Aſſembly; but the diſaffected party embraced with eagerneſs this opportunity to miſrepreſent the conduct of the general and miniſters; they inflamed the people of Paris to ſuch a degree as to render it neceſſary for Mr. *De la Fayette* to reinforce the guards of the National Aſſembly and of the Miniſters; it was ſaid that the militia and the regiment had been wantonly ſacrificed to the ſecret views of M. *de Bouille*, who after having butchered thoſe who were evidently attatched to the conſtitution, would find it very eaſy afterwards to bring on a counter revolution. Aſperſions of this kind, however, have a momentary effect at Paris, and the commotions which they excite have ſo little influence in the Aſſembly, that whilſt the mob aſſailed the houſe, they continued the whole day to deliberate coolly on the ceſſion of Avignon. Nothing has yet been able to break the undaunted ſpirit of that patriotic body. Smaller commotions of regiments at Liſle, and in other places, hardly deſerve to be mentioned, having been ſtopped immediately by the new created power of the civil magiſtrate: A power which is daily ſtrengthened by the fruitleſs ſtruggles of a ſoldiery, unaccuſtomed to the controul of civil law.

The King having been at St. Cloud about ſix weeks, it can be no more aſſerted by the enemies of the conſtitution, that his actions are not free. He continues to co-operate with the National Aſſembly in the moſt eſſential points of their proceedings; for their decrees can not be executed but under his authority. In his name M. de *Montmorin* has informed the Aſſembly, that every neceſſary meaſure has been taken to ſupport the *family compact* with Spain, and that the King's Ambaſſador at Madrid has received inſtructions to renew that treaty under the name of a *national compact*. Thus in the earlieſt period of the French regeneration, the future political connections of the kingdom will be defined, and the ediſice gradually completed in all its parts.

By way of contraſt to theſe great concerns of the nation, we can not forbear mentioning the voluminous memorial lately preſented by the elector of Triers to the States of the German Empire. He complains of the decree, which by rendering the French church entirely independent of foreign controul, deprives him of his eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over Mentz, Toul, Verdun, Nanci, St. Deiz, the Dutchy of Lorrain, and part of Luxembourg. His highneſs claims the protection and aſſiſtance of the empire againſt theſe dangerous encroachments on his authority. If, in conſequence of his claims, the *ſacred empire* ſends into France an army ſimilar to that which has lately attacked the *Liegeois*, we ſhall remember the expreſſion of Mr. *Mirabeau*: "We hope that the Germans will not oblige us to bury ſome thouſands of their ſoldiers upon our frontiers."

The Pope continues his negociations with reſpect to Avignon, and from the diſpoſition of the National Aſſembly, it is difficult to ſay what will be the reſult.

The declining health of Mr. *Necker* has at laſt induced him to depart, but being unable to ſettle his accounts he left that buſineſs to M. *Dufreſne*, and ſet out with his lady, about the 9th of Sept. He was ſtopped by the militia of Arey, a ſmall town in Champain, who refuſed to let him proceed without leave from the National Aſſembly. Mr. *Necker* wrote in conſequence to the Aſſembly, who, after ſome debate, ordered the municipality of Arey to ſuffer him to depart. It muſt be confeſſed that notwithſtanding the great talents, integrity and perſeverance of this great man, he was deficient in prudence, by interpoſing his authority in matters that did not belong to his province. By ſupporting the rights of the Nobles againſt the opinion of the King's Council, he loſt the favor of the people without acquiring the friendſhip and good will of the nobles, who conſider him as the principal author of the revolution. Too often he preſumed to give his advice when it was not aſked, and, by his oppoſing the torrent of public opinion, he injured his health and popularity. It is to be wiſhed, however, that Mr. Necker, may ſoon be able to reſume his buſineſs, and to endear himſelf to his fellow-citizens by new exertions of patriotiſm.

We cannot better conclude this ſhort ſtatement of the affairs in France, than by mentioning the new tribute paid to the memory of a man, who, as a ſtateſman, as a philoſopher, but particularly as an AMERICAN, has for ever gained the applauſe and eſteem of the French nation. The Academy has decreed the higheſt premium for the next year, on an encomium of Dr. FRANKLIN.—Thus the legiſlature, the people, and the ſanctuary of letters, have combined to contribute to the immortality of Franklin, becauſe joined to all his ſuperior qualifications, he had the particular advantage of being a diſtinguiſhed citizen of the United States.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS, deſigned for the benefit of thoſe who barrel PORK; which being the reſult of experience, may certainly be depended on.

A MERCHANT.

IT is well known that Iriſh proviſions have been, and ſtill are generally uſed throughout Europe: The quality is a good recommendation, and the mode of preſerving them contributes, in no ſmall degree, to their value; yet there is another point in which they differ from the ſalt proviſions of almoſt every other country, ſimple in itſelf, yet extremely uſeful, as it ſaves labor in the diſtribution, and of courſe gives it the preference to thoſe who have the power of approving or diſcountenancing it. I mean, that they are cut in pieces of a proper ſize to ſuit a ſmall meſs, both of a navy or army. If American Pork of the firſt quality (a caſk of which in this ſtate, muſt now weigh 200lbs.) was manufactured in the ſame manner, viz. FIFTY pieces of about FOUR pounds each in a barrel, it would command not only a ready ſale at foreign markets, but it would alſo produce a better price; and as this mode of curing it can be attended with no poſſible injury at any market, it is earneſtly recommended to all dealers in Pork, that they will begin and promote a ſyſtem which, if practiſed, muſt tend to their own emolument, and the good of their country.

New-York, 13, *Nov.* 1790.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding Houſe,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,
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GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,
By the *Week*, *Month*, or *Year*, and on the moſt moderate terms.
Phila. Nov. 20, 1790 ——[2aw.3m.]

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FRANCIS WHITE.

Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 14, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, That *Propoſals* will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the 30th day of November next, inclusive, for the ſupply of all *Rations* which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at *Springfield*, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of *Weſt-Point*, in the State of New-York.

The Rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following Articles, *viz.*

One pound of Bread or Flour,
One pound of Beef, or ¾ of a pound of Pork,
Half a gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiſky,
One quart of Salt,
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} pr. 100 rations.

Separate Propoſals may be made for each place, ſpecifying the loweſt price pr. ration.——No credit is required.

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Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

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